



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notes on CICINDELIDÆ of the United States.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

OMUS Esch.

O. Hornii.—Robust, dull black, with a slight silky lustre, head with a few indistinct rugæ between the eyes. Prothorax little wider than long, subquadrate, less narrowed behind than in any other species, and less convex; hind angles rounded, disc slightly rugose at base and tip, transverse impressions distinct but not deep, dorsal line fine. Elytra rather broadly ovate, wider than the prothorax, much rounded on the sides, deeply punctured, with a few larger but not conspicuous punctures intermixed. Legs rather slender, about as in *O. Audouini*. Length 16.5 mm.; .65 inch.

One female collected by Mr. Joseph Willcox at Yosemite in California. A remarkable species, eminently distinct by its broader form, more quadrate prothorax and different sculpture.

CICINDELA Linn.**C. longilabris** Say.

I have mentioned in another place a beautiful green specimen from Newfoundland, given me by Mr. Chevrolat; I wish now to call attention to a variety found in Oregon and Utah, which is either bluish green, bronze, or black, but differs from the ordinary Canadian race of this species by less opaque surface, and more deeply punctured elytra.

Dr. S. Lewis has given me a specimen from the mountains near Denver, Colorado, of a fine bronze color, but more elongate and more convex in form, in which the white markings are broader and more conspicuous; the humeral and apical lunules are entire, and the medial band is connected along the margin with the humeral lunule.

C. montana Lec., Proc. Acad. 1861, 338, is to be suppressed as a species, and must be considered as a race allied to the one above mentioned, with the elytra less elongate and more convex than usual. The labrum of the ♀ is dark, but I have observed a tendency to the same peculiarity in other instances, and am not disposed to regard it of specific value.

C. scutellaris Say.

Specimens occur in Texas of a blue-green color, resembling closely in appearance the race *unicolor* which occurs in Georgia and Florida, but having the prothorax finely rugose, as in the typical *scutellaris* with copper colored elytra. Baron Chaudoir is quite correct in considering *rugifrons*, *Lecontei*, *unicolor* and *scutellaris*, as races of one species, differing greatly in color, and to a less extent in form and sculpture,

but both he and Crotch, who has followed him in the "Check List," have omitted to observe that in this consolidation of names, *scutellaris* (1823), must take precedence over *rugifrons* (1825).

C. 10-notata Say.

One ♂ differs from the others in my collection by having the labial palpi pale, with the last joint metallic. This species is very closely allied to some of the races of *C. splendida*, but the prothorax is smaller and more convex, and the medial band of the elytra runs much farther backward. The form next mentioned is however nearly intermediate in the latter respect.

α.—Two specimens from California, of a bright green color, marked nearly as in *10-notata*, but the humeral and post-humeral spots are absent, and the medial band is a little shorter.

β.—A male specimen from Nebraska, of a bright green color, the spots much reduced in size, and the medial band represented only by its outer part, which is perpendicular to the side margin of the elytra. The labial palpi are pale, with the last joint dark.

C. hyperborea Lec., New Species, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 1.; var. *C. limbata* || Say, Journ. Acad. III., 139.

This long lost insect has been recently found by Mr. E. P. Austin of the U. S. Coast Survey, on hills of white sand in Northern Nebraska,



and proves to be a form of the species, which in its normal marking was described by me as *C. hyperborea*; I repeat here the two wood cuts given by Dr. Horn (Proc. Ac. 1866, 397), and add one of this extreme variety to show how easily by a slight variation in breadth of markings a quite different appearance will result. The description of Say relates solely to color, and therefore the identity of his species with *hyperborea* could never have been suspected. In consequence of this determination the name *limbigera* proposed by Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. 20, to replace the preoccupied name used by Say, becomes unnecessary.



C. Wapleri.—Elongate, slender, allied to *C. cuprascens*, with the elytra equally coppery and deeply punctured; side margin broadly white; basal spot small, humeral lunule curved, not hooked behind; medial band suddenly refracted, and hooked, not extending far backwards, and not curved in a sigmoid manner as in *C. cuprascens*; white lobe representing apical lunule very broad, obtuse. Other characters as in *C. cuprascens*. Length 10 mm.; .40 inch.



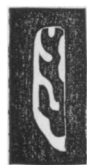
♂.—Prothorax cylindrical rather less rounded on the sides than in *C. cuprascens*; elytra obliquely broadly subsinuate near the tip.

♀, not seen.

One specimen from Mississippi, kindly sent me by Mr. A. Sallé, under the MS. name given by Baron Chaudoir. It is a smaller and more graceful species than the one with which I have compared it, and easily recognized by the elytral markings. The tooth of the labrum is hardly apparent.

C. Magdalense Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc., Phila., 1873, 321.

Dr. Horn has kindly prepared a wood cut from the drawing which he made from the specimen of this species in the Oxford Museum.



It was found with other North American species in barrels of turpentine, supposed to be from North Carolina. The markings as will be seen resemble those of *cinctipennis*, with the addition of a basal spot and an elongate spot on the suture, extending nearly to the middle. The prothorax is finely rugose; the dark parts of the elytra are distinctly punctured, and the tips are finely serrate. These characters indicate that it belongs in the group with *blunda*, *macra*, *cuprascens*, etc.

C. nevadica.—Coppery bronze, head moderately large, eyes less prominent



than in *C. sperata*, front sparsely hairy, finely striate near the eyes. Prothorax nearly cylindrical, finely rugose, transverse impressions deep, sides hairy. Elytra deeply but not coarsely punctured, marked as in the adjoining figure, proportioned as in *C. sperata*, sutural spine distinct. Legs long and slender, claws large, hind trochanters red. Labrum transverse, nearly straight in front, not distinctly toothed at the middle; palpi pale, last joint only dark. Length 11 mm.; .43

inch.

♂.—Prothorax with the sides slightly rounded; elytra obliquely and broadly subsinuate near the tip.

♀.—Prothorax with the sides straight, and the base somewhat flattened; elytra obliquely and strongly sinuate near the tip; anterior angle of the sinuation obtuse and rounded.

Nevada, Mr. E. P. Austin. This species is allied to *C. sperata*, but differs by the tooth of the labrum being obsolete; by the markings of the elytra not connected at the side margin, and by the posterior part of the humeral lunule less oblique, not hooked, and by the medial band less prolonged behind. Finally the prothorax of the ♀ is less distinctly flattened near the base.

C. politula.—Above black, somewhat shining, slightly tinged with blue and bronze on the head and prothorax; beneath and legs blue, abdomen ferruginous. Head striate near the eyes, front convex very finely striate. Prothorax finely rugose, not longer than wide, transverse impressions deep, sides broadly rounded. Elytra convex, oblong, finely and densely punctulate, tips rounded, obsoletely serrate, sutural spine very small, terminal lunule represented by a narrow short white line, which is sometimes obsolete. Labrum white irregularly rounded in front, tooth obsolete; labial palpi pale, with the last joint dark. Length 12 mm.; .475 inch.

Texas. This species has been long known under the name here adopted, but I cannot find that it has been published. It is of the size and general form of *C. punctulata*, but quite different in its characters, which ally it to *C. abdominalis*. The white hairs are sparse, and visible only on the under surface; the series of large punctures usually seen on the elytra near the suture are not distinct, or barely perceptible.

C. abdominalis.

A singular race of this species was found by Messrs. Hubbard and Schwartz, at Cedar Keys, Florida. The specimens differ from those found in Georgia and New Jersey, as well as from others collected in Florida, by the elytra being quite strongly and deeply punctured; the large punctures or foveæ near the suture are also deeper. Otherwise I can discover no difference, and am therefore unwilling to characterize this peculiar form as a distinct species.

C. marginipennis Dej.

Mr. F. G. Schaupp has informed me that during the past summer he collected this species at Calicoon, Sullivan Co., New York. The only locality previously known is at Harrisburg, Penna. It will probably be found at various points in the upper valleys of the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers.

C. striga.—Dark bronze, with a slight olivaceous tinge, shining. Head large, scarcely concave between the eyes, which are large and prominent; a few short lines are visible each side between the eyes. Prothorax not longer than wide, convex, with a few distinct rugæ, especially near the tip and base, front transverse impression deep, hinder one indistinct, dorsal line faint, sides moderately rounded. Elytra elongate oval, humeri distinct, surface sparsely but strongly punctured, subsutural foveæ large and deep, tips rounded, not serrate; apical lunule narrow, bent obliquely inwards and forwards at the anterior extremity; medial band represented by a submarginal whitish spot. Body beneath thinly clothed with white hairs. Labrum transverse, truncate in front, and subsinuate each side; maxillary and labial palpi pale, with the last joint dark. Length 13.5–16.5 mm.; .53–.65 inch.

♂.—Labrum white, nearly rectilinearly truncate in front, medial tooth obsolete.

♀.—Labrum brown, truncate and subsinuate in front, medial tooth large and acute.

Lake Harvey, Florida, May 4th, Messrs. Hubbard and Schwartz. This species is allied to *C. severa*, but is quite different by the polished surface, the deeper punctures of the elytra; the form of the labrum, which is without a tooth in ♂, and only unidentate in ♀; by the maxillary palpi being also pale, with only the last joint dark; by the head not concave between the eyes, and with fewer rugæ near the

eyes, and by the posterior transverse impression of the prothorax almost obliterated.

The habits of this insect are peculiar; it was found only in the twilight, or night, near the camp fires. The third joint of the maxillary palpi is scarcely shorter than the fourth joint, agreeing in this respect with *C. severa*.

C. maga.—Sooty black, tinged with greenish, without lustre. Head without striæ, not concave between the eyes which are large and prominent. Prothorax not longer than wide, moderately narrowed behind, sides rounded and sinuate, transverse impressions well defined, dorsal line very fine, disc convex, sparsely pubescent, not rugose. Elytra elongate oval, humeri not prominent, tips not serrate, broadly and separately rounded, suture a little retracted in ♀, but the spine is wanting in both sexes; sparsely and finely punctured, foveæ of subsutural row well marked. Beneath opaque black, slightly pubescent, tibiæ and tarsi brownish. Labrum with three distinct teeth, and strongly sinuate each side. Palpi pale with the last joint dark. Length 12 mm.; .5 inch.

Three specimens from Lake Ponchartrain have been kindly communicated by Mr. F. G. Schaupp.

This species is closely related to *C. Pilatei* but differs by much narrower form, different color, stronger punctuation, and different apex of the elytra, and by the prothorax being more narrowed behind, and by the eyes being larger and prominent.

The labrum, as in *C. Pilatei* is black in the ♀, and black with a large white spot in the ♂.

Found in woods, near Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana.

C. hirtilabris.—Slender, bronzed brown, body beneath, prothorax and head clothed with fine prostrate white hair, labrum white clothed with similar hair, with a small indistinct tooth at the middle. Elytra with a broad white border, feebly dilated in the region of the humeral lunule, middle band broad, marked with numerous dark points and lines, producing a ramose appearance, immediately behind which is a dilatation representing the apical lunule, there is also a small basal spot; the dark spaces are strongly punctured and the sutural spine is obsolete. Palpi pale, with the last joint dark. Legs very long and slender, hind trochanters dark red, claws large. Length 9.3 mm.; .62 inch.

♂.—Elytra obliquely narrowed near the tip, then suddenly rounded and subtruncate, suture not retracted; ventral segments uniformly pubescent.

♀.—Elytra obliquely sinuate near the tip, then suddenly rounded; suture slightly retracted; anterior angle of the sinuosity obtuse not prominent; last ventral segment glabrous.

Florida, Mr. F. G. Schaupp. Of the same form as *C. gratiosa*, but with finer pubescence and less dilated white markings, though the basal spot is frequently connected with the margin. It is remarkably distinct from all the other species known to me by the labrum being clothed with fine prostrate white hair, like the head and prothorax.

In one specimen the posterior angle of the white dilatation representing the apical lunule is prolonged inwards, and slightly hooked.

It is found promiscuously with *C. tortuosa*, *punctulata*, and both varieties of *abdominalis*, on small sandy paths through meadows, near Hogarth's landing, and near Spring Cove. They were seen in July, August and September; in July *abdominalis* was abundant, and *hirtilabris* scarce; but later, these proportions were reversed.

The position of this species is in the group with *blanda*, *cuprascens*, etc., next to *gratia*.



Notes on the RHYSODIDÆ of the United States.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

On comparing specimens of *Rhysodes* and *Clinidium* from the Pacific States with those from the Atlantic district, I have recently observed some characters which induce me to regard them as specifically different. In pursuing my investigation, I have found certain sexual peculiarities which seem to have been overlooked, and which will probably render necessary a new study of the species heretofore described, and a more accurate definition of their characters.

These sexual differences are to be perceived in the anterior femora, and in the hind tibiæ; sometimes also in the middle tibiæ. I have endeavored to indicate the differences in the tibiæ in the adjoined wood cuts.

RHYSODES Dalman.

§.—Prothorax with three entire deep grooves; elytra striate, not costate; middle and hind tibiæ with one terminal spur.

I. R. exaratus Serv., Enc. Méth. X., 308, 1825; (nec Dalman). Westwood, Zool. Journ. V., tab. 46, p. 1.

R. americanus Lap., Silbermann's Rev. Ent. IV., 58, 1836.

R. aratus Newm., Mag. Nat. Hist., 1838, II., 663; Germar. Zeitschr. II., 344.

Atlantic States, New York to Georgia and westward to Missouri. The prothorax is about one-half longer than wide, broadly rounded on the sides, more rounded near the tip; the furrows are very deep, and the two outer ones are dilated behind; the disc is convex on the sides,